

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1783.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 1, 1783.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
JACOB SMYSER,
WILLIAM COCHRAN. } Commissioners.

[illegible]

ST. JAMES'S, March 24.

THIS day Don Bernardo Del Campo, Knight of the Order of Charles the Third, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

To which he was introduced by the Right Honorable Lord Grantham, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormar, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

L O N D O N.

March 24. We hear that Mr. Pitt was last night at St. James's to take leave of the King, previous to his departure for the Continent. It is said, Mr. P., who was his tutor at the University, is to accompany him in his travels.

A friend to the rising virtues of Mr. Pitt wishes to caution the public against believing too hastily the reports now prevalent to his discredit. His reported refusal of the Treasury, when it was originally offered him, did him so much honor, that it is not probable he can have acted so imprudently as to have accepted at the present juncture. Such an insinuation could only have arisen from some enemy, who wished to diminish his weight with the independent members of the House of Commons. The envy of a certain rival orator at St. Stephens is sufficiently known. If we may conjecture, this appears like a stratagem of his to cover a late coalition, by reminding the people of Mr. Pitt's projected union with the more obnoxious party of the House of Bedford, through the mediation of Lord A.

We are extremely sorry to find, upon enquiry, that the Honorable William Pitt is determined to quit the kingdom as soon as some great constitutional points are brought before Parliament, and determined.

The following Address was presented to the King on Friday last, and read by Mr. David Barclay; accompanied by Mr. Jacob Hagen, Mr. Thomas Corby, Mr. John Eliot, Daniel Mildred, Mr. John Wright, Thomas Knowles, M. D. and John Coakley Leggion, M. D. being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in waiting.

TO GEORGE the Third, KING of GREAT-BRITAIN, and the dominions thereto belonging;

The ADDRESS of the People called QUAKERS.

May it please the King,

THE peaceable principles of Christianity, which tend to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of all mankind, render the event of Peace peculiarly grateful to us thy faithful subjects, the People called Quakers; and we rejoice, that, as the Father of thy People, thy mind is relieved from the painful anxiety that must have accompanied their destruction or distress; for when we reflect on the dreadful calamities, and the great effusion of human blood, which ever attend the prosecution of war, we deeply lament, that any of the professors of the Christian Religion should continue a practice so inconsistent with the doctrines of Christ, the Prince of Peace. We trust, however, that in the appointment of Divine Wisdom, the time will come, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. And it is the fervent wish of our hearts, that a zeal for the discouragement of vice, immorality, and dissipation, and for the promotion of righteousness, which exalteth a nation, may spread and encrease amongst the inhabitants of thy dominions.

Impressed with a thankful sense of the religious privileges which we enjoy under thy Government, and attached as we sincerely are in duty and affection to thy person and family, it is our earnest prayer, that the arm of Almighty Power may establish thy Throne in righteousness and peace.

Signed on behalf of the said People, London, the nineteenth day of the Third Month, 1783, by a Committee of 78 persons.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I ALWAYS receive, with pleasure, your assurances of duty and affection to my person and family, and do so particularly upon the event of Peace. You may be assured of my constant protection, as your uniform attachment to my Government, and peaceable disposition and conduct, are highly acceptable to me."

A letter from Madeira, says, that a Danish vessel put in there from the East-Indies, and the captain reports that Admiral Hughes has obtained a great advantage over the French fleet; and that it was impossible for the French Commander to face him again, unless he be reinforced by a number of ships and a body of sailors, to man those ships he had left, as many of the men were killed or wounded.

The Inquisition in Spain makes every man distrustful of his neighbor and his own family: hence the gravity and reserve of a people, who have naturally all the vivacity arising from a temperate climate and bountiful soil. The populace of Spain are too low for the notice of this tribunal, and they are abundantly cheerful: the women are perpetually dancing, singing, laughing, or talking.

March 28. Advices have been received at the Admiralty from Bourdeaux, dated March 17, which say, "Within these two days a number of large vessels, at least forty, some of which were loaded, others full rigged and masted, broke from their moorings by the violence of the current, running at the rate of ten miles an hour, which on their passage carried down a number of other ships, every one of which suffered considerable damage, some being driven on shore, and others sunk in the river; so that it is computed the losses will at least amount to twelve or fifteen millions of livres."

Letters from Bohemia advise, that on Thursday the 26th of February last a dreadful fire broke out in the town of Budin; when the wind was so violent, that it was impossible to extinguish the flames, which consumed every thing but the Post-Office, part of the Church, and five houses. A man and three children perished in the most deplorable manner by this terrible accident.

Extra of a letter from Edinburgh, March 22.

Monday last there was a most respectable meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers of Glasgow, in the Town-Hall, when they agreed to address his Majesty, to thank him for referring to the nation the blessings of Peace, so long wished for by all persons who had the good of their country at heart. An address being produced by the Dean of the Guild (preses of the meeting) the same was read, approved of, and signed by a number of Gentlemen present.

Dispatches have been received over land from Madras and Bombay, with advice of two actions having happened in the East-Indies, between Sir Edward Hughes and Monf. de Suffrein.

By these accounts it appears, that the latter end of July the English fleet being completely repaired, and Sir Edward Hughes having received advice that the French fleet was still on the Comorand Coast, and not gone for the Mauritius, as expected, set sail from Trincomale about the 8th of August, with his whole fleet, except two sloops, which remained in the bay to give intelligence in case the enemy should by any means pass by the British squadron, or lest there should be a necessity to recall the fleet for the protection of the settlements: a proper force was also left at Trincomale to man the works, &c. On the 5th of September the French fleet were off Trincomale, having slipped by Sir Edward Hughes, between Ceylon and Negapatnam; but the British Admiral soon came up with them, and offered battle, which the French Commander audaciously avoided for several hours. At length an incident happened in favour of the British fleet, they closed with the enemy's squadron, to which they were exactly equal in number, and every ship was engaged for four hours, when both squadrons being terribly mauled, the engagement ceased at last. One of the French ships which had struck during the action, and had not been taken possession of, on account of the heat of the engagement, on the English

boats going to take possession, fired on them, and being out of reach of the British line, escaped.

Sir Edward Hughes's squadron received considerable damage; nine Commission Officers were killed among whom was Captain McClelland of the Superb. Fourteen officers, nineteen petty officers, and eleven marine officers wounded; 106 seamen and marines killed, and 354 wounded, some of them dangerously; the ships suffered much in their hulls, but more in their rigging, masts, sails, &c.

Sir Edward, however, notwithstanding the bad situation of his fleet, was determined to keep off the bay, as he had received an account, on the 8th of September, that Commodore Bickerton had arrived at Bombay, and was on his way to join him with six ships of war, two frigates, and some storeships, which gave him hopes that he should be able to attack the enemy, who had retreated into Trincomale inner bay, which place they had retaken during his absence.

March 29. There scarcely ever has been a more able display of talents than was exhibited by Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, in the House of Commons on Thursday last, when Mr. Williams's Divorce Bill was before the Committee. Both gentlemen argued the Bastardizing Clause on the ground of humanity, though nothing could be more opposite than their sentiments. To put the two points on which they chiefly rested the whole of their reasonings into a nut-shell---it was this: Mr. Fox contended that no person could be affected by a trial *inter alios*, and consequently that the children of parents entitled to a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, ought not, merely in consequence of such a process, to be declared bastards; Mr. Burke *a contra* maintained, that where there was proof sufficient to establish a claim upon the Legislature for a divorce, that proof necessarily involved evidence of the baseness of the children, born during the non-cohabitation of the husband and wife. Mr. Burke was for throwing the maintenance of the children on the adulterer, whose spoliation of the marriage-bed afforded grounds for the claim of a divorce on the part of the husband; Mr. Fox, on the other hand, wished that the House would lay down some rule, or pass some act, by means of which the legitimacy of the children should be reserved as a matter liable to future discussion, notwithstanding that the ostensible parents were divorced.

It is somewhat wonderful, that in the course of Mr. Fox's reasoning on Thursday, the well-known case of the unfortunate Savage, son to the Countess of Macclesfield, never was mentioned. That case is directly in point, and proves that it is possible for a mother, so far to be divested of all maternal affection, as not only to abandon the protection of the natural interests of her child, but to become his most determined, active, and inveterate enemy. Extract of a genuine letter from an officer at Guernsey, dated March 24, 1783:

"A most daring mutiny broke out in the 104th regiment, quartered in Fort George in this Island, all Irish. Lieutenant Governor Irving, after information of their having fired at their officers with ball, while they were at dinner in the mess-room, and driven them fairly out of the fort, taken possession of all the ammunition, chosen leaders, barricaded the different gates, and bid defiance to all military subordination, invested the fort with the 28th regiment, and a regiment of militia, four brass 6 pounders, and two howitzers, the 20th inst. About twelve o'clock at night, sent a sergeant, with the drum-major, to summon them to surrender; the moment the drum began to beat a parley, they fired upon them; when three shells were thrown over the fort to frighten them; a non-commissioned officer immediately came out with terms, viz. "That they should keep their arms, remain in the fort, and none of their officers be permitted to enter the fort, and be immediately discharged." This was rejected with scorn, as they had a year and a half of their time to serve, and did not come within the King's Proclamation. The only terms the Lieutenant Governor would grant them, was to march out of the fort, lay down their arms, and submit to mercy; after two or three parleys, and some shot fired on both sides, they submitted, and are now disarmed, and confined to the fort, under a strong guard. They consist of about 500; their grenadier company did not join them, being in a different quarter.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) May 17.

The house of delegates have passed an act to repeal the several acts of assembly for seizure and condemnation of British goods found on land, which is now before the senate; they have also given leave to bring in a bill for laying an impost of five per cent. for the use of Congress. By the first of these acts admission will be given to British ships and manufactures into the ports of this commonwealth, which we doubt not will be followed by a rivalship in other European powers, and produce to this country all the benefits of commerce. By the other act a project is opened of establishing a permanent fund to the use of Congress, for the great purpose of paying the annual interest of the American debt both foreign and domestic.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

WAR-OFFICE, May 21, 1783.

All officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

B. LINCOLN.

The Printers in the several states are requested to insert this Notification in their Gazettes.

We hear, that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New-York. The British guards, with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, are going to England.

It is positively asserted, that the Flag of the Thirteen United States of America has been grossly insulted in New-York, and not permitted to be hoisted on board any American vessel in that port. Congress should demand immediate reparation for the indignity wantonly offered to all America; and unless satisfactory concessions are instantly made, the British flag, which now streams without interruption in our harbours, should be torn down, and treated with every mark of indignation and contempt.

The latest advices from England (April 12) mention, that Charles Logie, Esq; late Consul-General from the Court of Great-Britain to the coast of Barbary, in the Emperor Morocco's dominions, is appointed Ambassador to the United States of America.---The definitive treaty was concluded, and to have been signed by the respective commissioners on Wednesday the 15th of April; several American vessels had for some time been waiting, in order to discharge their cargoes, as permission could not be granted for the purpose, till that period.---A frigate had arrived at London from the East-Indies, with the particulars of Sir Edward Hughes's action on the 16th October, with M. Suffrein. This last conflict, though very bloody and severe, ended, like the two others lately in that quarter of the globe, without the loss of a ship on either side. Sir Edward's Captain (West) the honorable Thomas Lumley, Esq; who commanded the Isis, and another English captain, were killed, besides 500 British seamen killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the French was not known. On the 19th, three days after this engagement, the English squadron was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, which gave them a superiority of three ships, and sailed in quest of M. Suffrein, who had retired to the bay of Trincomale.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Brigantine Stadt Berlin, J. Haydon, Amsterdam. Ship Lion, R. Collins; Sloop Parry, J. Thompson; Sloop Cato, L. Savage, Bermuda. Snow St. Antonio Almos, A. Morias; Brig Columbia, T. Hook, Brig Swallow, J. Dickinson, St. Thomas. Brig Atlantic, B. Cox, Salem. Ship Betsey, J. Pinder; Sloop Prosperity, J. Wallace; Sloop Sally, W. Stevens; Brig Hope, S. Williams; Sloop Dove, P. Lyon; Schooner Franklin, T. Scamper; Ship La Favorite, N. Vallance,

New-York. Brigantine Two Friends, J. Allige, Cape Francois. Lady Agatha, R. Elder; Sloop St. John, J. Brown, Corcoran. Brigantine Le St. Jacques, T. L. Dellandes, Martinico. Sloop Martha, J. S. Blyden, Eustatia. Brigantine Hope, J. Kerr, London. Schooner Ant, G. Cooper, N. Providence. Schooner Fame, E. Wootcott; Schooner Providence, N. Bentley; Schooner Peggy, S. Eastwood, Virginia. Sloop Betsey, J. Hathaway, Rhode-Island. Sloop Phoenix, J. Soule, Boston. Brig Black Sloven, J. Gifford, Charles-Town, S. Carolina.

CLEARED. Schooner John, J. Way, N. London. Sloop Sally, A. Wipple, Providence, N. England. Sloop Sea Flower, S. Bangs, Boston. Sloop Rebecca, H. Brian, and Sloop Black Duck, J. Morgan, N. York. Schooner Eagle, M. Starbuck, Nantucket. Ship Hibernia, J. Scallon, Cape-Francois. Sloop Fly, A. Seed, Belfast. Brig Hector, S. Decatur, N. Orleans. Cutter Greyhound, J. Sarjent, Orlend. Schooner Gerard, M. Strong, Charlestown, S. Carolina. Brig Hetty, F. Knot, Madeira. Sloop Charming Patty, J. Thompson, Bermuda. Ship General Washington, W. Keith, Hispaniola.

T O B E S O L D,

A large genteel well finished

H O U S E,

In a very healthy and agreeable part of this City. Enquire of the Printers.

Gloucester, April 10, 1783.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION or Tract of Land, containing 275 acres, a good brick two story house thereon, four rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, 15 acres of tide meadow, 20 or 90 acres of plough land, a good bearing orchard, the remainder woodland; situate in the township and county of Gloucester, on Great Timber-creek, ten miles from Philadelphia, is a good situation for a store, having navigation for flats to the premises, and two or three public landings in sight of the house; bounded by lands of Jacob Bendley, Susanna Sickler and others; late the property of George Payne; seized in execution, by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

T O B E S O L D,

A GRIST & FULLING-MILL,

SITUATE in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, 14 miles and an half from the city, with 16 acres of land, 4 acres of good watered meadow, and as much more may be made and watered at a small expense, a large stone mill-house and other buildings; the grist-mill has been turned into an oil-mill, but may be made into a grist-mill with a small expense; the fulling-mill and things in good order for carrying on the fulling business: There was a sufficiency of water in the driest time last season to carry on business to advantage. For further particulars and terms of payment, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, May 27.

MICHAEL CONRAD.

FIRE-WORKS.

NOTICE is given to the OFFICERS of the ARMY, and the CITIZENS of PENNSYLVANIA,---That as the happy event of a general PEACE, crowned with Independence, has now took place, and the glorious Fourth of July being near at hand, the subscriber, (living in Elm-street, back of St. Paul's Church, between Third and Second-streets) has made a large and curious assortment of FIREWORKS, a variety too tedious to mention, which he proposes for SALE, and will ensure them good and upon a generous price. Those gentlemen, who please to favor him with their orders, may depend upon the strictest attendance thereto, by their humble servant,

May 27, 1783. JEAN LEAGUAY.

N. B. Small quantities sold at said place.

WHEREAS the subscriber living in Fermanah township, Cumberland county, did on the 25th day of March, 1782, execute Four BONDS to LATTICE ALEXANDER, conditioned for the payment of Forty-seven Pounds Four Shillings and Nine-pence Half-penny each, and another BOND to JAMES WILSON for the same sum, and likewise another BOND to JAMES ALEXANDER for the same sum, all payable the 25th of March last, and as the subscriber is not likely to get a sufficient title for the land, for which the said money is due. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on any of the said Bonds, as he is determined not to discharge them until he is compelled by law.

JOHN HAMILTON.

N. B. James Wilson, of Tyboyne Township, stands bound as security in five of the above bonds, and Joseph Neiper, in the sixth.

Reading, Berks county, May 15, 1783.

DELIVERED into my custody a Servant Boy, named SAMUEL LEWIS, says he belongs to Joseph Ducey, in Baskinridge, Jerseys. The owner is requested to come, discharge the cost, and take him away against the 15th day of June next, otherwise he will be set at liberty.

WILLIAM WITMAN, Goaler.



TWO HUNDRED DOZEN of Grass & Cradling Scythes & Sickles

Made, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, At his Shop, in Market-street, next Door to the Sign of the Black-Horse, by Wholesale and Retail, warranted or unwarranted. \$ 4 w THOMAS GOUCHER.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Radnor township, Chester county, the 14th of April last, a brown MARE, near 14 hands high, both paces and trots, carries low, about 7 years old, lately trimmed, has a small switch tail which reaches to her hams, old shoes before, and it is supposed that she has made for Bucks county, as she lately came from there. Any person that secures her and will give the subscriber notice, so that he may get her again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Taylor. May 24, 1783.

New-London, Cross-Roads, May 24, 1783.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, on the 12th day of this inst. (May) did, without cause to me given, assault and vilify Captain JOHN M'KEE, in a public and false manner; I do now, in this public manner, acknowledge my fault, and further declare to the world, that any thing that was either dishonest or dishonorable being done or transacted by Captain John M'Kee, I never knew. Given under my hand, before these subscribing witnesses, present.

ALLEN CUNNINGHAM, JOHN WATSON.

THOMAS GILMORE.

A friendly correspondence observes, as further hostilities have mutually ceased, we may now prepare ourselves to welcome the dawning of returning peace and liberty. No words can express the general joy and satisfaction which arises on the occasion; and in particular among those early, persevering whigs and patriots who have so generously contributed to that great and important end!

It is impossible to reconcile every event to the wishes and circumstances of each individual, and on such intelligence there must unavoidably be some sufferers, but we must no doubt finally experience every kind of public welfare and felicity, in thus being released from the horrors and calamities of war, which, however distressing, are infinitely more tolerable than the British tyranny and domination, which would have otherwise followed. Connected as we formerly were with the enemy, did we not resist the arbitrary claims they presumed to exercise, our country must have groined beneath the weight of servitude, and represented the most miserable and abject parts of the human race. Indeed there is good room to lament we had not aspired and fought for our independence long ago---It was our natural and incontestable right; for we have gained nothing (figuratively speaking) by our past intercourse with England, but such pompered luxuries and vices, as in all probability must accelerate our national weakness, and declension, and make our fall rather early and premature.

In the words of Hosea "God gave us this King in his wrath," and hath driven him from us in his mercy. If the institution of his power be divine, we may as well give the same epithet to plague, pestilence and famine. In short, it seems as if the Great Director of Events had hardened him for our exaltation, as Pharaoh's sullen heart was hardened for the aggrandizement of the Hebrews. *Quis Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

The secret councils of the Almighty are intricate and impenetrable; and yet the ways and means by which he executes his designs and objects are often plain and evident. When he purposes to exalt and elevate a people, he fills and inspires both them and their leaders with the virtues and excellencies suitable to the accomplishment of this end; and deprives and takes away all firmness and wisdom from those he resolves to ruin and destroy. The overgrown pride and importance of the Babylonians and Assyrians fell, thro' the baseness and inamy of Sardanapalus, and the great capital and emporium of that kingdom was taken while Belshazzar was wallowing in pleasure, and ingulphed with his whores. Through his fault empire was transferred to the Persians and Grecians, as to a more virtuous and deserving people, and so from the baseness of his Britannic Majesty empire seems to pass to the Americans.

That people, which, in magnanimity, have surpassed all that have been known in the world; who stood alone for ages, "parcere subiectis, & debellare superbis;" who had brought every rival to a willing subjection, and saw no power from whom competition could be feared; who never found any enterprise above their spirit to undertake, or power to accomplish---exhausted at last by fruitless contentions, from mere lassitude and infirmity, lay down their arms, humble as the dust;---they, who lately disposed of states and governments, and envied and warred with human happiness, and delighted in bloodshed and the downfall of nations, covet nothing more than to eat and to drink, to see melancholies and plays. "Duas tantum res anxii---Penam et circensia," says Juvenal of the enervated Romans.

Abandoned to every species of venality, defeated in expectations, dismembered and shaken in territories, the decays in all her extremities, and sinks on every side. No more possessing that vigour and prowess which recalled the attacks of former times, and taught nations to acknowledge her superiority; but fatally doomed to sink by degrees as the rose.---Her greatness now falls,---like autumnal leaves,---not torn down by main force, but weakened and withered with age and infirmity!

There is a stated period in time, and a length of thread which is spun for empires, beyond which it is impossible for them to exist. "Carthage, being so much older than Rome, had felt her decay, says Polybius, so much the sooner; and the survivor too, he foresees, carried in her bosom the seeds of mortality." These facts and appearances induce and maintain an opinion, that the progress of communities to national greatness is not more familiar than their return to weakness and obscurity.

England is now reduced to this direful catastrophe, and will sink to the dreadful gulph of departed empires.

"Where the 'pale ghosts' of mighty kingdoms stalk,
In melancholy guise, with not one mark
Of glory left; their wither'd laurels all
Drop'd from their brow, to mark the pride of man!"

With her liberty she has lost her vigour, and yields to a virtue, rather than a power, greater than her own!

Hitherto her government and policy was poised and supported by a prudence and magnanimity, apparently more than human, which, through virtue, led them to an amazing height of glory and happiness; and could never have been ruined, if, by the decay of that virtue, she had not turned her triumphant arms against her very best friends, and embroiled her laurels in blood, both dear and precious. In a word, this kingdom was a giant, that could die by no other hand than his own;---like unto Hercules, poisoned and driven to madness, who laid violence on himself, after subduing tyrants and monsters.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Town of Boston, legally convened in Faneuil-Hall, May 13. 1783

VOTED, That the following INSTRUCTIONS be given to the gentlemen elected to represent this town in the general court the year ensuing, viz.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING made choice of you to represent this town in the general court the year ensuing, we confide in your integrity and good understanding, to conduct the public affairs in our behalf, in such manner as to promote the interest and safety of the Commonwealth at large, and of this metropolis in particular. It is nevertheless our unalienable right to communicate to you our sentiments; and when we shall judge it necessary or convenient, to give you our instructions on any special matter, and we expect you will hold yourselves at all times bound to attend to and observe them.

You will constantly bear it on your mind, that this Commonwealth is free, sovereign and independent; and that it retains every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the confederation, or may not hereafter by the people, be expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. You will therefore conceive it to be your bounden duty, in your legislative capacity, to exercise the powers of the Commonwealth vested in you, with your utmost wisdom, to guard its rights with all possible vigilance, and take care that its sovereign jurisdiction be not impaired, or unreasonably delegated to other persons besides those in whom the constitution hath vested it, on any pretence whatever.

Self preservation is said to be the first law of nature, it holds good equally with societies and individuals. You will therefore carefully advert to those principles which are essential to the preservation of a free Commonwealth. In this you will be greatly aided by our excellent frame of government and the declaration of rights, which we recommend to your frequent perusal.---There, we find it to be the express sentiment of the body of this people, that the preservation of good government, essentially depends upon piety, religion and morality, and that these cannot be generally diffused among a community but by the institution of the public worship of God.---That wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, are necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people.---That it is the duty of the legislators and

magistrates of the Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns.---That piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty.---These are the principles of our constitution, which it was incumbent on us very particularly to attend to, in our choice of you to represent us; and we require of you the strict observance of them in the part you shall take in the formation of all laws necessary for the good administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. We shall always submit cheerfully to laws formed on these principles, and with for as perfect a system as human wisdom can contrive; at the same time, as faithful citizens, we must enjoin it upon you, to use your utmost influence, that the act of this Commonwealth, intitled an act for the due observance of the Lord's day, and other penal laws, may be carefully revised, that such of them, or parts of them, as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in the constitution, may be altered, amended or repealed.

Moreover, in the aforesaid declaration of rights the impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice are expressly held to be essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character; we therefore expect that you will use your utmost endeavours that all due encouragement be given to the ministers of justice; and particularly, that an honorable support be afforded, as the constitution requires, to the judges of the supreme judicial court.---You will also take care that the three great powers of government, the legislative, executive and judicial, be kept distinct, agreeable to the letter of our constitution, and the spirit of every free government. This we more especially remind you of, inasmuch as we believe there has been an interference in the exercise of these several powers, which leads to a fatal change of a free commonwealth for tyranny, or anarchy and confusion.

You will always remember that you represent a trading town; and therefore, while you justly give your attention to every consideration which may lead to promote agriculture in its utmost extent, you will not fail to exert yourselves in proposing and enforcing every measure adapted to cherish and extend our trade, and to encourage the fishery, which by the blessing of Heaven is secured to us in the treaty of peace. We cannot too warmly express our gratitude to Almighty God, who has smiled on the virtuous struggles of the United States, and crowned the conflict with so happy a conclusion. Our INDEPENDENCE is confirmed!---A blessing for which patriots have long toiled, and heroes fought and bled.---Posterity can never justly charge us with tamely surrendering their rights.---We and they shall be free so long as we shall deserve freedom.---It will depend upon our *Virtue*.---But while we contemplate the treaty in general with pleasure, we cannot help feeling anxious for the event of the fifth Article, which respects those men who fled from their country when their liberties were invaded, and took refuge in the dominions of the invader. Congress only can recommend.---They will not oblige citizens on any of the States.---Much less, declared Treaties!---We give it to you as our opinion, that the late conspirators against the rights and liberties of America and of mankind, whether they have actually taken up arms against us or not, who have taken shelter in the bosom of our enemies, that nation which has exhausted her wealth and strength to enslave us, ought never be suffered to return, but be excluded from having any lot or portion among us.

ATTEST. WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

Extract from a Law of this Commonwealth, to prevent the return to this State of certain persons therein named, and others who have left this Commonwealth, and joined the enemies thereof.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the master of any vessel shall, after the passing of this act, knowingly bring into any port within this State, any of the persons therein named, or if any person shall wilfully or willingly harbour or conceal any of the persons therein named or described, after their return to this State, contrary to the design of this act, such master or person, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof before the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the county where the offence shall be committed, or before the Superior Court of Judicature, forfeit the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, one half thereof to the use of this State, and the other half to the use of him or them who shall sue for the same."

[Inferred by particular desire.]

To the GENERAL COURT, which will meet at Boston the last Wednesday in May, 1783.

The Petition of Numbers of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who call themselves the

THAT, so long ago as A. D. 1774---The people of the then PROVINCE of the MASSACHUSETT-BAY were compelled, by a series of usurpations and tyrannous acts, to resume the powers of government, which they had delegated to GEORGE III. KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN, and which were unworthily exercised by him and his deputies, residing within the province; by which usurpation, CIVIL GOVERNMENT was abolished, with all the laws for the security of private or public property; and at the same time, all the positive institutions of society ceased.---That, at such a dreadful period, when every man's security, both for his person and property, rested solely on the virtue of his neighbours; it is with honest pride we say it---That the only instance of degeneracy from the virtue of our ancestors was---That a number of our countrymen DESERTED the cause of their country, and joined the standard of oppression; that the KING of Great-Britain, being encouraged by the representations of his vicious adherents, attempted to hold his office by force, when he could not do it by the general consent of the people; that for this purpose he levied war upon this State, and compelled your petitioners, with a great number of our friends who have bled and died in our cause, and with the assistance of the other States now in the union, on the fourth day of July, 1776, to depose the said King from the presidency of these States in due form, and to dissolve all political connection between us and his kingdom; that by the vigour of our efforts, under the smiles of heaven, his armies have been taken, and he has been constrained to renounce all claim to any authority over us! that during a contest of eight years, those persons who fled from us and betrayed their country have resided in the remaining territories of the said King, aiding and encouraging him and their armies, both with their councils and money, and several of them with their personal service in the field, to persist in destroying our estates and in slaughtering our people; that by their connections among us they have attempted to form conspiracies, and to excite domestic insurrections against our governments, and that by these, and may other instances of their misconduct, they have universally forfeited all claim to re-union with us and even to our compassion; that the resentment excited against them by their misdeeds is so general and so great, that in our apprehension they cannot return to this State consistently with their own personal safety; that great numbers whose friends have perished in the conflict have determined to lay hold on the first opportunity to execute vengeance; that multitudes, who deprecate the execution of justice by the hands of private persons, and at the discretion of individuals, are nevertheless resolved that they will not give the life of a friend in exchange for that of a traitor, however mistaken their friend may have been in his zeal.

For these reasons we most earnestly pray, that those who voluntarily absented themselves at the beginning of this contest, may be forever excluded; that the estates formerly possessed by them may be immediately sold, and the money which shall arise from

the sale be applied (after payment of their private debts) to the discharge of our public burthens; and that such of them as have unwarily been suffered to creep in among us, be immediately and forever removed without this State.

We have no scruple to declare, that although we disapprove of violence from the hands of individuals, yet we never can consent to their return, and we never can think our liberty safe, while persons black with every political and almost every moral crime are allowed to reside among us. We know of no distinction between them; their offences differ only in degree, and their condemnation ought to be the same: To you therefore, as the protectors of our liberty, and as the guardians of our good morals, we look for aid: We are astonished at the closeness of the division on such a question in the last assembly; on you we trust that the notice of the people will have its full effect. We doubt not that the hiring advocates for vice, who know no other God but their money, and can sell their politics as easily as a refugee can be found to give them pay, will stigmatize our principles, as the effect of bigotry and narrow prejudice: But we cannot consent that our enemies in principle should ever be made partakers of our liberties, or have it in their power to seduce any more of our countrymen into the paths of dishonor and corruption. We have established an equal government, at an immense expence of blood and treasure, and we will transpire it inviolate to our children.

HALF A MILLION,

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by
JOHN PEROT,
At his STORE, between Market and Arch-streets, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry.

CORDAGE well assorted, Cutlery, and Hardware, and
Ruffia Duck, A few Trunks consisting of
Madeira Wine, 11th. Linens, Bed Ticks,
Geneva, Printed Cottons, &c. &c.
Philadelphia, May 21, 1783.

Just imported and to be SOLD, by
CEPHAS DAWES,
At his STORE in Water-street, between Market and Arch-street, near the Old Ferry a variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths, Gauzes,
S Velvevets, Humahums,
Callimancoos, Nankeens,
Callicoes, Long Lawas,
Jeans, Vallancinnes,
Irish Linen, Kentings,
Hosiery, Ruffia Sheetings,
Check, Ravens Duck,
Printed Linen Handkerchiefs, Salt Duck,
Bandanoe Ditto, Tickenburgs,
Barcelona Ditto, Hard-ware,
Mullins, Cutlery,

And a variety of other GOODS. ¶ t b c w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,
On the 20th day of June next, in the town of READING,
in the county of Berks.

A WELL situated piece or tract of LAND, adjoining said town, which is divided in different lots, upon one of said lots is erected a fine two story stone house, with a fine spring in the cellar, barn and stabling, convenient for a tavern or tanyard, suitable for any public business; said tract hath fine meadows well watered. Likewise will be sold at the same time a piece of WOOD LAND, about two miles from said town, which is a part of the estate of Henry Bigeman, deceased. Good credit will be given, by

GEORGE YEOGER,) Executors,
ALEXANDER KLINGER)
May 21, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ADAM HOLTZAPFEL, late of the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers; and those who may have any just demands against the said estate, are requested to bring them in on or before the first day of August next, in order to be adjusted.

HENRY WOOLF,
May 16. † BALZER ODENHEIMER, } Execut.
CATHERINA ODENHEIMER, }

WHEREAS a certain NICHOLAS GARRISON has lately, in the name of Mr. JOHN HESSE, of Bethlehem, advertised for SALE, a tract of LAND, on M'Michael's creek, in the county of Northampton, which has been heretofore surveyed on a proprietaries warrant granted to JONATHAN ROBESON, and by him assigned to my late father LYNFORD LARDNER.

This is to forewarn all persons against purchasing of the said Garrison, this or any other lands he may offer for sale, surveyed under warrants to Jonathan Robeson, Peter Robeson, William Dewees and Samuel Flower, as there is good reason to believe he has fraudulently obtained assignments from one Jonathan Robeson, and the late Peter Robeson, in whose names several tracts of land have been located by the said Lynford Lardner, and are now belonging to his estate and to other persons, and in which the said Garrison never has had any concern whatever.

Philad. May 24, 1783. JOHN LARDNER.

STRAYED from the sign of the Rising Sun, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia, on the third instant, A dark brown MARE, 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, lately trimmed behind the ears and under the bridle, a switch tail, and hurt on the back with the saddle; she is a little heavy ear'd. Whoever has taken up said mare and will deliver her at the aforementioned place, or to Mr. GEORGE EWING, near Per Bottom Ferry, shall receive THREE DOLLARS R. and if any person has her, and neglects to comply with the intent of this advertisement, he may expect all the indulgence the law will allow him, and no more.

Philad. May 28, 1783. § GEORGE EWING,
JOHN MCKINLEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Wright's-town, Bucks county, on the night of the 30th of April, a black roan HORSE, 5 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, half blooded, thin of flesh, trots and gallops well, carries his head and tail well, is apt to start, but is very gentle, has a lump on his near fore leg near the knee joint, occasioned by a strain. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, paid by

JOSEPH SACKETT. ¶

William township, Northumberland county, May 13, 1783.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

THE stable of the subscriber was broke open on the night of the first inst. and stolen from thence by a person unknown, a bay STONE HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, four years old this spring, not docked, from his knees to his feet of a blackish colour, and his mane and tail likewise, English blooded, trots and canters high, no brand mark. Whoever takes up said Thief and Horse shall have the above reward, or Five Pounds for the Horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK FRUTCHE.

A General Meeting of the Officers of the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia is to be held To-morrow, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the State-House, on Business of Importance.---The Officers are requested to be punctual in their Attendance.

Just imported from Dublin, and to be SOLD Wholesale,
for Cash or Produce, by

BERNARD KILKINNY,

At his STORE, the South Side of Walnut-street, between
Front and Second-streets, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander
Todd, A large and most elegant Assortment of
LIGHT Summer Silks, Printed Chintz Cottons,
Tabbinets, Cambricks,
Poplins, Dimities,
Durants, Marcellles Quilting
Calimancoes, Fustians,
Stuffs, Chequers,
Camblets, Jeans,
Linen, Corduroys,
Black and figured Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Felt Hats,
Silk and Stuff Petticoats, Men and Womens Shoes,
Ribbands, Hard Ware, Edge Tools, &c,
Printed and Linen Handker-
chiefs, Sall Cloth,
Porter, and many other Articles. Soap and Candles,
May 17.

IMPORTED

In the Brigantine Nostra Signora de Luz & St. Benito, Captain
Joaquim Alvarez de Luz, from Lisbon, and to be SOLD by

JOYCE BROTHERS,

At the STORE formerly occupied by Stocker and Wharton,
in Water-street.

CALCAVELLO WINE, NANKENS;
two Years old, in Pipes, FIGGS;
Hogheads and Quarter Casks; ALMONDS in the Shell;
LEMONS; CORKS;
HYSON TEAS; SALT;
BLACK PEPPER; 7/6. ctf.

IRISH LINENS,

A large Assortment just opened, and now selling, on
very low Terms, by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their Store in MARKET-STREET, the Corner of
LETITIA-COURT.

IMPORTED BY

Van Vleck & Barton,

In the last Vessels from France, and in the Brabant Welluften,
from Amsterdam,

A Large Assortment of MERCHANDIZE; amongst which
are, Superfine cloths, with silk ferges for lining; chintzes
and calicoes; cambricks and lawns; taffeties; satins; mantuas;
modes, &c. &c. furniture checks; bandanne; silk romals; cot-
ton and linen handkerchiefs; everlasting; rattinets; camblets;
nankeens; sewing silks; checks; bedticks; tapes and bobbins;
damask table cloths; muslins; hats; pins; spices, &c. &c. &c.
GOODS are received for sale on commissions.



NATHAN & DAVID SELLERS,

CONTINUE as usual the Manufactory of WOOL and
COTTON CARDS, on the North Side of Market-
street, near Sixth-street, where they may be had at the lowest
Rates.

They also carry on the WIRE-WORK in all its Branches,
such as---

Rolling Screens for cleaning Flax seed;
Rolling and Standing Screens for cleaning Wheat;
Shorts Cloths and Indian Meal Bolts;
Snuff Sieves and Bolts;
Fan Screens and Riddles;
Flax-seed and Indian Meal Sieves;
Reyng Sieves and Cartick Riddles;
Bricklayers and Plasterers Screens and Sieves;
Paper Moulds, Washers and Dusters;
Spring-hobse and Cellar Windows;
Wire-Work for Safes, &c. &c. &c.

All which is done in the neatest and best Manner, on the shortest
Notice, and at the most reasonable Rates.

They flatter themselves the long Experience and great Practice
they have had under their Father (John Sellers) will enable them
to execute such Orders as they may be favoured with to the ut-
most Satisfaction.

Orders by Post or otherwise are carefully attended to.

They have for Sale, a few Thousand 12 Ounce Tacks. †

TAKEN up, the 16th Instant, two WHITE HORSES.
The owner or owners, on proving property and paying
charges, may have them again, by applying to the Subscriber, in
Lower Merion, on the Lancaster road.

May 17, 1783. DAVID BRIGGS.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now lives, in
Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, on the first
instant, A bright bay MARE COLT, supposed to be three years
old, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come and prove
his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

May 2. BENJAMIN RAMSEY.



The noted Horse WHYNOT,

WILL COVER this Season, at David Henry's Stables,
in New-Town Township, West-New-Jersey, within
one mile of the Court-House, at THREE POUNDS the Season.
Good Pasture provided for Mares, at Three Shillings and Nine-
pence per Week. The Horse is so well known, and his Pedigree
has been so often advertised, that it is thought needless to say
any Thing about them at present.

To be SOLD, at public Sale,
At the Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May instant,
at 12 o'clock,

TWO LOTS of LAND, situate in Passyunk township, near
the Butcher's Arms, being within two miles and an half of
the Court-house, lying on both sides of a road leading from South
street, to the Banks of Schuylkill.

Lot No. 1. Lying and fronting on the east side of said road,
19 perches, containing near 9 acres, of which 3 acres is good
grass, the remainder now in barley and Indian corn.

Lot No. 2. Lying and fronting on the West side of the road,
on this lot is some trees and a thorn hedge fronting the road, 18
perches, containing 7 acres and odd perches, of which 4 acres is
good grass, the remainder is rye stubble; on this lot is some fruit
trees, &c. On each of the lots there is a pretty situation to
build. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by
JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

For AMSTERDAM,

THE Imperial Ship, the DUTCHESS of PARMA, Cap-
tain ELDERT KRAAY, Commander (whose character
and abilities as a seaman are well known to some gentlemen of
the first character in this place.) The said Ship lays at Stamper's
wharf, and is believed to be the largest and best merchant ship
that ever came to this city. She will carry on freight about 500
hogheads of tobacco, and sail in about 14 days; a considerable
part of her cargo is now on board. For freight or passage apply
to the said Captain on board, to Mr. JACOB KOCH, Merchant,
or JOHN MACPHERSON, Broker, in Chestnut-street, at his
Office, between Front and Second-streets.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1783.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed to liquidate, adjust,
and finally settle the Accounts between the State of Penn-
sylvania and the United States, agreeable to a Resolution of Con-
gress, the 20th February, 1782, informs all concerned, That he
has opened an Office for the Purposes aforesaid, in Fourth-street,
between Market and Chestnut-streets, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen, where constant Attendance is given to receive all Ac-
counts and Claims that may fall within his Department, as well
from Public Officers as Individuals having Demands upon the United
States, either by Certificates, Receipts or otherwise, for Arti-
cles furnished or Services performed. It is expected that Accounts
will come methodically arranged, and rendered under proper and
distinct Heads, accompanied with the necessary Vouchers.

BENJAMIN STEELE, Commissioner.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1783. † 7/6. ctf.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent PLANTATION, containing about 50 acres of
land, situate 14 miles from Philadelphia, in Chester coun-
ty, on the great Lancaster road. There are on the premises, a
small stone house, with a good spring and spring-house under it,
a good log barn and stables, an orchard containing near 300 bear-
ing apple-trees, which produces upwards of 20 hogheads of cyder
per year, about 10 acres of excellent meadow watered with ne-
ver failing streams, the remainder good plough-land and wood-
land; the title indisputable. The purchaser, paying part of the
purchase money, may have a considerable time for the remainder.
For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof, or JOSEPH
OGDEN, at the Schuylkill Bridge.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 18th of June ensuing, by the subscriber,
living on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the State of
Maryland, and county of Cecil, between the branches of
Elk river, and within three miles of several merchant mills,
containing between 460 and 500 acres of land, well timbered
and well watered, with good and convenient buildings, three
good well-bearing orchards, containing 1200 apple, and 100
peach trees, 25 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made;
in which is a good seat for a distillery, with a house for that pur-
pose, near the dwelling-house. The title will be made good
and clear, and the purchaser may have immediate house-room
for three or four persons, and pasture for four or five brutes, with
liberty to put in a fall crop at pleasure, and may have full pos-
session about the middle of October next. The meadow crop
will be sold with the premises aforesaid. The conditions of sale
will be read on the day of sale aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, at which
time the vendue will begin; and sundry articles of household
furniture be exposed to sale, by me

May 15, 1783. † TAOMAS SHARPE.

Easton, April 21, 1783.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the store of the subscriber in Easton was, on
the night of the 1st instant, broken open, and the fol-
lowing articles stolen thereout, viz. 15 yards dark blue broad-
cloth, 2 pieces of fine cambric a little damaged, 2 pieces fine
lawn, a yard and an half quarter wide, some kenting handker-
chiefs, a number of raw silk ditto, brown and white spotted, 20
yards white farinet, 3 piece of taffety, a small piece of mode, a
remnant of black peplong, damaged, several pieces of broad silk
ribbon, a quantity of Scotch thread, a quantity of French and En-
glish sewing silk of different colours, and several other articles
not recollected. And whereas a certain Henry Diefendorf about
the same time absented himself from his place of abode, at East-
on, aforesaid, and for sundry circumstances was suspected of
having been guilty of the said felony; and upon his return to
Easton about two weeks after the same was committed, was taken
up on said suspicion, but nothing being found upon him, was
given a few hours to find bail, until he could make appear where
he was at the time of said robbery; before the expiration of which
time he absconded, and has not been since heard of; the said
Henry is about 5 feet 9 inches high, short black hair, pock
marked, had on a white cloth coat, red jacket, and leather breech-
es. Whoever takes up the thief and secures him, so that he may
be brought to justice, and the goods or any part of them recovered,
shall have the above reward. † BARNET LEVY.

Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, May 12, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 7th in-
stant, a servant girl, named MARY BRIGHTEN, 17
years of age; had on, and took with her, one striped short
gown and petticoat, one pair white cotton stockings, two pair of
high heeled shoes, and sundry other clothes taken out of the wash
tub. Whoever secures said servant, and delivers her to the com-
mon goal of Lancaster, shall have Six-pence Reward.

JOHN JENKINS.

Lower Millford township, Bucks county, May 15, 1783.

ABOUT 13 months ago was left with the subscriber, by a
man who said he lived in the Jerseys, A bay HORSE,
about 8 years old, branded on the near thigh with the letter P,
and has a black spot on his near shoulder; the horse was left with
me to pasture the summer season. The owner is desired to come,
pay for his keeping, and take him away, or he will be sold for
the expenses.

DAVID ROBERTS.

Southwark Auction.

To-MORROW MORNING,

Will be Sold by Publick Auction,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Household Furniture & Wearing

APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1783.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

At the Coffee-house, in this city, on the 10th day of June next,
at 7 o'clock in the evening,

TWO THIRDS of an undivided seventh part of 100 acres of
LAND, with 6 acres allowance for roads, having on it a
dwelling and several other out-houses, commonly known by the
name of the Delectably Lead-mine, lying in Lancaster county, and
township of Conestogoe, about 7 miles south of Lancaster, bound-
ed by Pequas creek, Collum M-Cary's land, John M'Donald, and
others, with all the mines, minerals and ores, of which there
is good lead ore; late the estate of Joseph Lowmes, deceased;
subject to all the advantages and disadvantages of rent and taxes
due to the day of sale. For further particulars, enquire of JO-
NATHAN SHOEMAKER, in Second-street, DANIEL BE-
NEZET, in Arch-street, or JOHN LOWNES, in Third-street,
who will make an indisputable title.

Wilmington, May 10, 1783.

Will be exposed at public SALE,

On Wednesday, the fourth day of June next,
BETWEEN seventy and eighty acres of very good LAND,
situate in Thornbury township, Chester county, adjoining
land of Col. Perfor Frazer, and others; the improvements are,
a good stone house and kitchen, a frame barn, sufficiently large,
with stables underneath, a saw-mill, almost new, which is turned
by a large branch of Chester creek, distant from the borough of
Chester ten, and from Philadelphia twenty-one miles; the pre-
mises are accommodated with a good young bearing orchard and
other fruit trees, about ten acres of good watered meadow, and
a sufficient quantity of very good timber land; the above is an
excellent land for a grist and merchant mill, having the advan-
tage of a powerful stream of water. The terms, which will be
easy and advantageous to the purchaser, will be made known on
the day of sale, by

RICHARD CHEYNEY.

By Virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General
Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me
directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, on
Wednesday, the 18th of June next, at 12 o'clock, two Medi-
ages and two Lots of Ground, situate in the district of South-
wark, in the county of Philadelphia, one of them containing in
breadth on the north side of Plumb-street, 18 feet and a half,
and in depth 90 feet, more or less; bounded southward with said
Plumb-street, eastward by ground now or late of Philip Hulbert,
jun. northward by ground late of the widow Jekyl, and westward
by Abraham Judah's ground.

The other of them containing in breadth on the fourth side of
Plumb-street, 18 feet and a half, and in length 90 feet, more or
less; bounded northward by said Plumb street, eastward by John
Rees's ground, southward by ground late of Richard Brocken,
deceased, and westward by ground of John Burnet; late the
estate of William Singleton, deceased.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their STORE, on the South Side of Market-street Wharf,
Have for SALE, by Wholesale or Retail,

Old Madeira Wine, of the first Quality;

LISBON, TENERIFFE and FYALL Ditto;

Best FRENCH BRANDY;

And a general Assortment of GROCERIES.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 21st
instant, An Apprentice Lad, named JACOB KATTS,
about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a blue mark
down his forehead, brown hair tied, speaks slow, by trade a
shoemaker; he took with him a dark brown coat and jacket,
dark brown corduroy breeches, nankeen jacket and breeches,
swankin jacket, with sleeves and wooden buttons, a pair of white
cotton and a pair of brown thread stockings, one white and two
homespun shirts, a pair of new pumps and a pair of old Boots,
a large castor hat cocked, and his working tools. Whoever takes
up the said Apprentice, and brings him to me, in Arch-street,
shall have the above reward, paid by

MARTIN BISH.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone either to Baltimore or New-
York. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their
peril.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1783.

JACOB BECK, Blue-dyer,

HAS removed from Germantown to the city of Philadelphia,
and carries on his business as usual, on the east side of Se-
cond-street, between Race-street and Vine-street, opposite to the
sign of the Black Horse, and up a small alley next to the house,
now occupied by George Campbell, Esquire. Those who may
please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured that he
will make it his constant study to do his work in the neatest and
best manner, and upon the lowest terms that the times will ad-
mit of, and with the greatest dispatch and punctuality.

N. B. Martin Beck carries on the blue-dyeing business as usual,
in Germantown.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of
the 25th instant, April, A likely black MARE, round
made, and in good order when stolen, about 14 hands and an half
high, six years old last harvest, the near hind foot white, her
neck rubbed with a yoke, paces, trots and gallops minding twist,
shed before with old shoes.

At the same time was stolen, out of the subscriber's pasture, A
bright bay HORSE, inclining to sorrel, with some grey hairs in
his mane and tail, about 14 hands and an half high, five years
old this spring, bald face, all feet white above the pattern joint;
there is a remarkable mark on the hollow of his near thigh, about
three fingers broad, of a scarlet colour; he is a natural trotter,
new shoes before, his sides rubbed with the chains, and is of a
lofty carriage. Whoever secures said mare and horse, so that the
owner may get them again, and the thief brought to conviction,
shall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for each of the
creatures only, with reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

† living in Lower Providence township, Chester county.